

New York Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1912.

Owned and published daily by the Tribune Association, a New York corporation. Office: 100 N. York street, New York. Telephone: 100 N. York street, New York. Building, No. 104 Nassau street, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—By Mail, Postage Paid outside of New York.
Daily and Sunday, six months, \$1.50.
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Daily only, one year, \$1.50.
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Entered at the Postoffice at New York as Second Class Matter.
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WORKING PHILADELPHIA.

Governor Wilson visited Philadelphia Monday evening and, as was to be expected, disclosed himself in that stronghold of protection as a Carey-Randall "Pig Iron" Kelley protectionist. No wonder he had a rousing reception. Philadelphia was kind to Randall, although he called himself a Democrat, and it will applaud any other Democrat who does not believe in Democratic economic heresies and says that he is willing to follow in Randall's footsteps.

Mr. Wilson stated his tariff policy in two paragraphs which showed that he knew what he was doing when he said in his speech of acceptance that the Baltimore platform was "not a programme." If he ever possessed a copy of the Baltimore platform, he was careful to drop it out of the car window on the way to Philadelphia. There was no taint of Democracy, for instance, in this description of his theory of a proper protective tariff.

I want to ask you to face very frankly the actual circumstances in which we stand and then ask yourselves what we ought to do. The so-called tariff system has ceased to be a system of protection. It has become a system of extortion, of special favors and of monopoly, and it is extortion and monopoly and monopoly that we propose to root out and nothing else.

It has always been the plan and the hope of all rational protectionists to root out of tariff legislation all special favors and all shelter for monopoly. Protection is given primarily for the public benefit, and to make the system do its proper work it must be kept free of abuses through which individuals or special localities profit. Rooting out "extortion and special favors and monopoly" wherever they exist would restore the protective system to its pristine vigor. It is the cardinal purpose at which every true protectionist aims.

Again, the Democratic candidate said:

Now, with regard to radical changes in the national programme. Nobody is proposing to upset business, and the very gentlemen who are are interested in the upturning of the foundations of business know that nobody is proposing to do more than they promised to do and broke their promises.

This can mean only that in Philadelphia Governor Wilson intends to stand on the Republican national platform of 1908 and not on the Democratic national platforms of 1908 and 1912. What the Republican party promised four years ago the Democratic nominee says is his sole desire to fulfill. The Republican National Convention of 1908 promised tariff revision on the principle of recognizing the differential in cost of production here and abroad. It described the aim of the party as being "not only to preserve without excessive duties that security against foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage earners of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system."

A statesman passing for Governor Wilson said recently in this city that there were no beneficiaries of protection and that the protective system was a cruel hoax. The Wilson of the Philadelphia meeting ought to prosecute him as a slanderous impersonator. He didn't tell the Philadelphians that he would, but probably he will, after the election; if they give him their votes. If Philadelphia were still the national capital it would be easy to believe that the Democratic candidate, if elected, would remain a perfect Randallite. But if he should go to Washington and get in touch again with the untutored patriots who put him in nomination and pledged him to the Baltimore platform he might be as ready to drop poor Randall as the latter's Democratic associates were to drop him twenty-five years ago. Yet who can tell what will happen with a statesman who always has to find out where he is before he can tell where he stands?

MR. WILSON'S POOR EXCUSE.

Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, makes a sharp and impressive rejoinder to Governor Wilson's recent telegram to Senator O'Gorman saying that the "Republican majority in the Legislature made revision of corporation laws impossible" and so left that state under his administration the refuge of the trusts he professes to oppose.

Mr. Frelinghuysen pronounces this statement untrue, and says that though he consulted with and co-operated with Governor Wilson for the carrying out of the Governor's legislative programme, the Governor never once asked his views with regard to a revision of the corporation laws. Far from promoting any such reform, Governor Wilson allowed his party associates to kill an effort made to secure it. In 1911 the Republican Senate passed a bill for the appointment of a committee to examine the corporate

situation and submit recommendations with regard to it. The bill went to the Democratic Assembly, where a word from the Governor would undoubtedly have put it through, but it was permitted to die there in committee. Though Governor Wilson had brought up the subject in his message, the suggestion, it is now evident, was so perfunctory that he let his own Democratic friends defeat the effort to reform the corporation laws.

That, of course, was his privilege. But it is rather shabby of him now to try to throw the blame for his own negligence on the Republicans in the Legislature, who were doing their best to accomplish the revision.

MURPHY'S CANDIDATE.

Mr. Sulzer continues to go about the state exhibiting his remarkably naive egotism, making such astonishing boasts as that New York never "had the audacity to repeal" any of the laws which he put upon its statute books. And to the question what influence "Boss" Murphy is to have with him in the Governor's chair his only reply is to indulge in some more self-praise and declare that "William Sulzer never had a boss." That is no sufficient assurance for the state. His whole political life has been that of a Tammany man. At the close of his Speakership he said that all the year's legislation had been dictated by "that great statesman, Richard Croker." To be sure, he has denied saying this. But the Tribune has recalled the circumstances and he has been forced to admit that he had been complimentary to the old boss on that occasion and that his only ground for believing that he did not call him a great statesman was that to do so would have been "fulsome."

It was at about this same period that the Democratic party tampered with election returns and stole the state Legislature. As to Judge Maynard's part in that dishonest canvass, Mr. Sulzer agreed, as chairman of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, with the majority of the committee in saying that the "acts and conduct of Judge Maynard have our unqualified approval."

He spoke the faithful machine man, approving his party's conduct, no matter how revolting to the conscience of honorable citizens. And that is what Mr. Sulzer has always been. The darkest periods in Tammany's history have always found him regular and at the service of the organization. He did yeoman work for "that great statesman, Richard Croker," when the Lenox committee let light into the scandalous source of Tammany's power and wealth. The disgrace of Van Wyck's days did not alienate him, but when the hand of every independent Democrat was raised against Tammany he was as content as ever to attend the boss's conventions and help nominate and try to elect the candidates.

He feels to-day that this record of complacent service is against him. He tries to explain it away in his talks to update voters by saying that he has fought what he disapproved inside rather than outside his party. Where is the proof? No whisper of his fighting has ever reached the public. On the other hand, he has ever been as extravagant in his praise of Tammany as he is in praise of himself, declaring that it needed no defence and no eulogy but its own history. And even so lately as two years ago he exhibited his entire sympathy with the Tammany system by asserting that Tammany men had won the victory for Governor Dix and deserved to get the state offices and by pronouncing himself a "confirmed believer in the doctrine 'To the victors belong the spoils.'"

Mr. Sulzer cannot divert the public mind from that record by dining the word "it" into the ears of the state. A childishly vain man is running for Governor, who is able to talk of nothing but himself. In the past he has been a complacent Tammany regular, a frequent eulogist of the machine and the boss. Even now he expects the boss's "help" in the governorship. On this absurd self-worship, brought up in the Tammany system and knowing nothing better, the state will have to depend for protection against Murphy, if the Murphy ticket wins.

PIERS AND CHANNEL.

The request of steamship companies having their terminals on the New Jersey side of the North River for permission to lengthen their piers so as to accommodate their large vessels is as reasonable and as forcible as that of those on Manhattan Island, and is entitled to similar treatment at the hands of the government. Those companies now have and are building some of the largest ships in the world, for which the existing piers are said to be much too short. Unless, therefore, they are to be subjected to grave perils or are to be driven from this port they must have more ample berths. It is intimated that their plea may be granted by the government as a temporary expedient until some radical rearrangement of shipping facilities can be decided upon and effected which will give ample docking room without too much encroaching upon the channel or fairway of the river.

Formerly the North River was about a mile wide; one of the most spacious inland harbors in the world. But with the repeated lengthening of the New York piers, and with the prospective lengthening of those of Hoboken, the width would be reduced to something like three thousand feet. Now, as we are planning for 1,000-foot ships, that means that the open fairway of the river would be in width only three times the length of some of the vessels which are to navigate it, and which in entering and leaving their berths are to be swung at right angles across the stream. It may well be asked whether that width would be sufficient for safe and convenient handling of the huge ships, especially in the presence of the constantly increasing fleet of other craft of all kinds which frequent these waters.

It may be set down as fundamental and axiomatic that New York Harbor must give suitable accommodations to all ships which want to use it, no matter how great their size. It may similarly be set down, partly as a corollary

to that proposition and partly as an independent principle, that nothing must be done, at least permanently, to improve accommodations in one direction which will impair them in another direction. That is to say, it will never do to destroy the channel for the sake of the piers or to make the channel less safe and commodious in order to make the docks more commodious and safe. That some satisfactory method will be found of serving both these sets of essential interests is to be confidently expected.

THE GROWING BUDGET.

The city hears annually much about improvements in the making of its budget, but the improvement that will check the advancing cost of its government is as far off as ever. Perhaps it seems further off than ever. The net effect of introducing "science" into the preparation of the estimates has been to banish the simple faith universally held a few years ago that a strong man and a good business man, or proper businesslike methods, would cut in half the cost of running the city. When the budget becomes "scientific," and still we pay higher taxes, what room is there left for hope?

Mayor Gaynor predicted a year or two ago that budgets would always advance. Thus far he has been a true prophet, and there isn't any present reason for thinking that he will ever turn out to be anything less. If he is without honor in his own country just now it is not because he is a prophet. He has helped to carry out his own prediction, for his administration has been expensive. This year's budget hung for a long time threateningly near the \$200,000,000 point, but by diligent efforts the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has cut it below that figure and may save it still further. A \$200,000,000 budget is a certainty for next year, unless Mayor Gaynor's standing as one of the major prophets is going to be impaired.

MORE ALIEN RIGHTS.

The proposed new treaty between this country and Italy will, if made, effect one of the most marked and important changes of recent times in the status and rights of aliens. It will provide that if an Italian subject domiciled in the United States is injured in some accident incidental to his employment, or in some riot or other breach of the peace, he will be entitled to indemnification by process of law precisely as though he were a citizen of the United States, and also that if he is killed his family may obtain indemnity, even though they remained in Italy. Of course, the same rule will apply to aliens from all other countries which have with us treaties containing the "most favored nation" clause, as nearly all have.

It would be difficult to imagine much more generous treatment of aliens than this. In an important and practical sense it puts humanity above nationality by providing that aliens who have never set foot in America and who have no stake whatever in this country shall have the same rights and privileges under our laws in these respects that native citizens enjoy. It will apply in a new and notable sense the principle that "a man's man for a' that"—regardless not only of social rank and wealth, but also of national affiliation and allegiance. It will, of course, give Americans the same rights and privileges in Italy that Italians enjoy here, but for obvious reasons that fact will be of vastly less importance to Americans than to Italians and others.

Like not a few other generous provisions of law, this will be susceptible of abuse in various ways. It may prove to be a temptation or an encouragement to an increase in the number of those who come here leaving their families behind them and with no thought of becoming naturalized, but just for the sake of sending back or taking back to the old country as great a sum of earnings and savings as possible. Many already do this, and it would not be to our advantage to have the number increased. It may lead to many awkward complications arising from the making of spurious claims in behalf of alleged alien survivors, and from the difficulty of ascertaining what survivors in the old country are legally entitled to indemnification. On the other hand, it will probably exercise a restraining grace against careless or wanton ill treatment of aliens, and in other ways have a good effect on international relations.

BLUE OR HUCKLE BERRIES?

The suggestion of the Department of Agriculture that blueberries should be cultivated, with a view to increasing their size and their market value as a fruit crop, is interesting and not devoid of promise, though in some respects the popular publications concerning it are not as definite as we could wish. Blueberries are spoken of, coupled with the remark that they are called huckleberries in the Southern states, apparently with the notion that the two are identical, which is not the case. If the name huckleberry is commonly used in the South, it is assuredly not confined to nor at all characteristic of that territory, but is of wide and authentic usage throughout the country, including New England.

What is more to the point is that blueberries and huckleberries are by no means the same. They both, in all their numerous varieties, belong to the great tribe or family of heaths, which ranges from the stately rhododendron to the obscure and almost fungus-like Indian pipe; but they belong to two distinct and separate genera. The huckleberry, or American whortleberry—the former name is a corruption of the latter through the intermediate form hurtleberry—is the Gaultheria, with several species, such as the blue tangle or dangleberry and the dwarf huckleberry. The blueberry is a Vaccinium, an extensive genus comprising many varieties of blueberry, the evergreen blueberries of the South, deerberries, farkleberries, and even cranberries. The true huckleberries are always black or so deep a blue as to seem black, while blueberries range from pale blue to deepest indigo and to pure black. Both are edible, but the blueberry is by far the com-

moner, and most of the so-called huckleberries in the market are really blueberries.

The question of improving this popular wild fruit by cultivation is an interesting one, which involves some anomalies. When we consider the development of the Rhode Island greening and the Northern Spy from the wild crabapple, and the cultivated grapes from the fox grape, and the similar improvements of strawberries and blackberries, the possibility of growing blueberries as big as Concord grapes seems not unreasonable and decidedly enticing. The circumstance is, however, to be observed that some of the favorite species seem incapable of flourishing anywhere save on the most barren ground, so poor and sour that few other plants will grow in it, while others are to be found only in the richest bottom lands and swamps of muck. Whether the one, ten inches high and a mass of light blue berries, or the other, ten feet high and bending under the weight of clustering blue fruit, is to be the chosen subject of culture is not the least important consideration.

Quality, not mere quantity, is what is most needed in the police force.

This is prophecy week among the politicians. Next week most of the prophets will be lost in the tall timber.

Anyway, we are glad Mr. Ryan gave the \$450,000 in 1904 instead of in 1912. It is now too late to give it back, thank the Lord.—Houston Post.

"The Post" is rash in applying the statute of limitations. Undoubtedly before he prepares his next speech on campaign contributions ex-Judge Parker will see that the \$450,000 is given back.

The justices of the Appellate Division in the Second Department should be promptly recalled. They have presumed to set themselves against the will of "the people" and decide a ballot case contrary to the Bull Moose contention.

The appeals of our Democratic contemporaries to Republicans in various states that they must support Wilson to insure Roosevelt's defeat would be pathetic if they were not so amusingly at variance with their own confident claims that Wilson is already elected hands down. Their desperate attempt to bluff Republicans into pulling their chests out of the fire deceives nobody.

The Newark, N. J., judge who yesterday ordered the grand jury to indict "Jim" Nugent for violent and unlawful conduct at the recent primaries, and who declared in effect that the former grand jury had failed to do so simply because it was cowardly, is evidently determined to live up to the name he won while in the state Assembly. He used then to be known as William "Tormentor" Martin.

The logic of the Balkan case is this: If the great powers meant to intervene and dictate the settlement of affairs they should have done so before the crisis occurred and fighting began. Having left it for the minor states to dispose of Turkey with the sword, they should let those states settle up the estate as they please. But the concert of the powers is not always entirely logical.

Drinking and smoking are increasing in the United States at a rapid rate, according to the internal revenue records. The high cost of living and consequent pressure for economy do not seem to interfere with the luxurious habits of the mass of the people.

Missouri Is Not Telling.—Evening Post headline.

Just like most of the other states; but that does not prevent the political prophets from counting its vote before it is cast.

The jewellers are talking of adopting a uniform decimal system for the weighing of diamonds. That will be much better for the small consumer than having to buy them by the quart.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Bulgarian may not have a liking for domestic service, but he is a born agricultural laborer. According to a recent traveller, if you give him a barren piece of land he will make it blossom like the rose, while his Montenegrin brother will stand and look on. On the other hand, the Montenegrin, placed in a drawing room, always behaves like a gentleman, while the Bulgarian in the same environment cannot help being a boor. "But then," says The London Chronicle, "it is said the Montenegrins are the descendants of Serbian aristocrats who fled to the mountains to seek freedom. The explanation is thin but pleasing. Of one claim to culture, however, Montenegrins cannot be deprived: She established a printing press at Obod only twenty years after Caxton began his labors, and she printed beautifully. But the Turks made 'pi' of everything, and the press was not re-established till 1832."

Wiseman—I see an Ohio man has gone insane from reading "The Congressional Record."

Cynicus—So? Well, he has won distinction in a field that never before has held out hope to any ambition.—Judge.

A definite scheme has been evolved for establishing a clearing house in London to deal with all railway freight traffic, and will shortly be laid before the leading railway companies at a London conference. An official of the New Transport Company is quoted as saying that the present system "is simply a system of protection for the foreigner, because a case of eggs can be delivered in London from Denmark cheaper than from Cornwall. This is largely due to the present antiquated system. There are now 72 goods sections in London using 700 goods trains every twenty-four hours for sorting. Only 320 goods trains come into London with goods during that time. If the new clearing house system were adopted, the 320 trains would be used straight to the clearing house, and each could be unloaded in six to ten minutes. The whole 72 goods stations and the 700 sorting trains would be swept away."

Two newswomen had this conversation at 9th and Chestnut streets yesterday afternoon: "Do you know what I think of you?" "No, but if it's what I think you think, I am yours to say it!"—Philadelphia Record.

In an article on "Commerce in Jerusalem at the Time of Jesus," translated from the "Wocheblatt" by Dr. Paul

Riegor, the writer says, in part: "Market life was regulated by market inspectors, who carried a stick as a sign of authority. They had the right to test all goods. Firm prices were maintained which no one could exceed. The check and indorsement intercourse flourished and a banking class developed rapidly. In money exchange nobody was allowed to exceed the firmly stipulated rate. There was never anything said about foul dealing in Jerusalem. On the contrary, the honesty of the Jewish merchant was greatly praised. And Jesus Himself, who had to reprove so many things among his people, never spoke a hard word about the merchant class."

"Why did Farrington ever marry the oldest of those Heathcote girls? She's the homeliest one of the five, too. I can't understand why he didn't pick out one of the younger and prettier ones."

"He probably preferred to pursue the line of least resistance."—Chicago Record-Herald.

DAY NURSERY DEFENDED.

A Blessing to Poor Mothers and Children, a Teacher Says.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: I feel impelled to answer in part an article which appeared in a recent issue of The Tribune, under the title, "Calls the Day Nursery a Failure." The questions were:

"Is the day nursery a mistake? Would it be better for mothers and children if all the day nurseries were abolished?"

I would reply, Decidedly not, to both questions, as I, with hosts of others, consider the nurseries a blessing, not a mistake, and think they should be multiplied instead of abolished. It has been stated that in many cases the mothers take advantage of the nursery to get away from their homes when there is no necessity. We know that in this philanthropic venture advantage may be taken in some cases, but the worthy should not suffer in consequence. I believe there are more worthy than otherwise; I have seen the dire necessity in my work as a teacher among the very destitute. One case was that of a mother with a newly born babe and three other little ones, too young for school, the father having deserted them. The only help this poor mother had was that of a child, eight years of age. They had no food or fuel, except a very small amount given by a neighbor almost as poor as themselves. The little ones were in the street, with no one to protect them.

Here comes the necessity for the day nursery. A teacher in a school near by obtained permission to take two of the little ones into her classroom. This school being connected with the Children's Aid Society, a warm dinner was given each day; but, after school, what? Back to the dreary, uncomfortable home.

I think in every public school a day nursery should precede the kindergarten, especially in the poorer localities, giving the mothers freedom for some hours in order to do their work, and that the private nurseries already organized should have the support of all having the child's interest at heart. There are many noble men and women ready to aid in all cases of necessity, if brought to their notice more fully. The day nursery is with us and should stay and make progress.

FLORA NEELY.

New Rochelle, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1912.

MONTH OF BRONZED GLORY.

Listless Interim Awaits Desolation of December.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Gorgeous October is now almost over. October's splendid hunter's moon is waning, and sombre November, with its dreary and melancholy days, will soon be with us once more. Over hill and valley the golden, bronzed glory of nature's autumnal foliage becomes daily less glorious, while the fragile carpeting of fallen leaves under our feet grows constantly softer and thicker. Once more the purring of the brook sounds mournfully amid the silence of the valley, and the song of the bird is heard less frequently amid the solitude of the piney woodlands. Now and then some frosty wind whines drearily across the harvested meadow; or at times some milder breeze, like a suggestion of summer, breathes softly upon the vales and hills of the fading autumnal landscape. Throughout city or suburb nature's transition from September to November is less noticeable, less conspicuous; but even upon the city's busiest streets there are to be seen on every side evidences and harbingers of the approach of December. The disappearance of "open cars," the reappearance of fall overcoats, the chilly, harsh winds and the cold, penetrating air of morning and evening proclaim more and more the advent of December—the coming of winter! Indoors we hear the noisy rattle of the radiator or we see the cheerful blaze and glow of a hearth's fire. It is indeed a time of transition from nature's life to nature's death, from the final falling of foliage to the first falling of snow—a sort of listless interim between the glories of October and the mere desolation of December.

CHARLES NEVENS HOLMES.

New York, Oct. 28, 1912.

LONG LIFE TO "G. W. S."

Acumen and Style of Tribune Writer Find Warm Appreciation.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: The last two letters of Mr. Smalley in review of Lang's "History of English Literature" inspire, force me to thank The Tribune for providing its readers with a weekly product of such a superior pen. In all the newspaper reading of a long life (eighty-eight years) I have never found his equal for critical acumen, in expression of the clear-cut multum-in-parvo style which distinguishes Mr. Smalley.

Long life to "G. W. S.," and continuance in his role with a paper for the first issue of which my father was a subscriber.

G. W. S., Ex-Attache and the Marquis de Fontenay are the columnists of The Tribune's army. H. H. THOMPSON.

Passaic, N. J., Oct. 28, 1912.

SHOULD VOTE IN CALIFORNIA.

Correspondent Urges Real Republicans to Use Powers.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: While the real Republicans of California cannot vote under the name of Republicans or under any party name, it would seem they might still cast their ballots by using a device which I know to be used elsewhere. That is, to have all their candidates' names printed on a slip which has glue on the back, so that it can be pasted on a blank column on the ballot. The leaders could easily have these slips distributed to all who wish to vote the real Republican ticket.

In any event, it is to be sincerely hoped that none will vote for those who have usurped their party name.

FRANCIS DEAN.

New York, Oct. 28, 1912.

People and Social Incidents.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Lady Johnstone, wife of the British Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague, is due to arrive in New York to-day on board the Oceanic. She will be the guest for a few weeks of her brother, Amos R. Eno Pinchot, at his house in Park avenue. Later she will go on to Washington. Others on board the same steamer are Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, John I. Waterbury and the British Consul General in New York and Mrs. Courtenay Bennett.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt will arrive in the city to-day from Newport, and will be at the St. Regis until she sails for Europe at the end of November. She will spend the winter abroad.

E. Coster Wilmerding arrived in port last evening on board the Zealand. He will spend the winter with his mother, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, No. 19 West 81st street.

Miss Katrina Page Brown, daughter of Mrs. Arthur Page Brown and a granddaughter of former Justice Roger A. Pryor, of West 8th street, will be married to-day to Austin Percy Moore, of San Francisco, in the new Spanish Catholic Church of Nuestra Señora de la Esalio Church on West 156th street, between Broadway and Riverside Drive. The bride's attendants will be her sister, Agnes and Lucy, and a small cousin, Sarah Dodge, will act as flower girl. Earl Miller, now at Yale, will serve as best man.

Edward R. Bacon returned from Europe yesterday on board the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, and is at his home, No. 247 Fifth avenue, for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. S. Griswold will close their country place at Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, and return to the city for the season.

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant is at the Ritz-Carlton for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Osgood Pell have taken an apartment at the St. Regis for the winter.

Mrs. Waldorf Astor, who was the guest of her father, Chiswell D. Langhorne, in Greenwood, Va., has returned to the city and is at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Olin will close their country place, at Rhinebeck, N. Y., early next month and come to the city for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Peyton J. Van Rensselaer, who are now in the Berkshires, will sail for Europe on November 9, to spend the winter in Switzerland.

Mr. and Mrs. David M. Goodridge arrived in the city yesterday from Mount Kisco, and are at the St. Regis for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod have taken apartments at the St. Regis for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron have arrived in the city from their country place, at Southampton, Long Island, and are at the Hotel Gotham.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney will close their Newport season to-morrow and return to town for the winter.

Mrs. Eben Wright and Miss Leta and Miss Anna Wright have returned to Esopus, N. Y., after spending a week in the city.

Mrs. Paul Morton, who arrived from Europe on Monday on board the George Washington, is at the Ritz-Carlton.

FRIENDS OF BIRDS MEET.

National Audubon Societies Plan for Further Protection.

The eighth annual meeting of the National Association of Audubon Societies was held yesterday at the American Museum of Natural History, with Dr. T. S. Palmer, of Washington, presiding. Secretary T. Gilbert Pearson in his annual report said that the association had spent \$60,000 during the last year in the protection of birds, and announced that Mrs. Margaret Sage has renewed her pledge of \$5,000 a year for three years for the protection of the robin in the Southern States. Mr. Pearson also announced that \$7,500 would be spent in Alaska in the coming year. Homer R. Dill, of the University of Iowa, gave an illustrated talk on the birds of Laysan Island, in the Hawaiian group, where he succeeded in reducing the slaughter of albatross and terns by Japanese feather hunters, twenty-four of whom killed four hundred thousand birds on the island within a very few months before Mr. Dill commenced his work there.

BALLIN GUEST AT A DINNER.

Hamburg—American Representative Here Host at the St. Regis.

Karl Huettner, former Consul General of Germany in New York, after having Minister to Mexico and now principal representative of the Hamburg-American Line in New York, gave a dinner last night in the Louis XVI room of the St. Regis for Albert Ballin, the director general of the Hamburg-American Line.

The guests numbered thirty and included E. J. Berwind, James Speyer, Charles P. Sumner, Dr. Siegfried Hecksher, Henry R. Hoyt, Edward B. Adams, Felix M. Warburg, Albert H. Harris, Melville E. Stone, T. Ashley Sparks and ex-Senator John C. Spooner.

MISS HARRIMAN IN HUNT.

Gets Brush of Fox Run Down by Glen Arden Hounds.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Goshen, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The Glen Arden hounds were taken out for a run this morning and started a large red fox on the farm of Dr. E. E. Cady, near here. Miss Carol A. Harriman and Charles Cary Rumsey were among those who followed the chase. After a splendid run the fox was captured and its brush awarded to Miss Harriman.

MRS. J. J. ASTOR QUILTS CITY.

Joins Parents in Jersey—Will Be Back for Winter Next Month.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who was at her house, on Fifth avenue, for a few days with her young son, returned to her parents' country place, at Bernardsville, N. J., yesterday. She will not take possession of the Astor home, No. 840 Fifth avenue, for the winter until about the middle of November.

Mr. John Jacob Astor, who was at her house, on Fifth avenue, for a few days with her young son, returned to her parents' country place, at Bernardsville, N. J., yesterday.

AT NEWPORT.